The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2378. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MARION.

$1,000,000 in Specie and Bullion.

Movements of Gen. Walker.

Mexican Affairs.

Commercial Intelligence.

Markets, &c.

The steamer Marion, Capt. Comstock, arrived at this port last evening, bringing the California mails of the 24th ult., and $1,000,000 in specie and bullion.

The Marion left San Francisco at 3 P. M. on the 24th ult., and arrived at Panama on the 1st inst., at 6 A. M. She left Panama at 10 A. M. on the same day, and arrived at Aspinwall at 6 P. M. on the 2d inst. She left Aspinwall at 10 A. M. on the 3d inst., and arrived at this port at 8 P. M. last evening.

The Marion brings 450 passengers, and the following treasure:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$500,000
Adams & Co.	300,000
Naylor & Co.	200,000
Total	$1,000,000

The Marion brings the following mails:

For Boston	1,000 letters.
For New-York	3,000 "
For Philadelphia	1,000 "
For Baltimore	1,000 "
For Washington	1,000 "
For the South and West	1,000 "
Total	8,000 "

AFFAIRS IN BOSNARD.

Sudden Resignation of the Premier—Debates—the Treaty of Commerce—Speech of Mr. Cobden—Its Effect.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 17, 1858.

The Imperial Monarch's Reform Policy Generally Abandoned—Its Probable Effect.

Mr. Disraeli's Speech at Aylesbury.

Lord Derby's Speech at Stockport.

Lord Palmerston's Speech at Tiverton.

Mr. Gladstone's Speech at Manchester.

Mr. Bright's Speech at Birmingham.

The Ministerial Crisis—Probable Formation of a New Cabinet.

Lord Malmesbury's Speech at Salisbury.

Lord John Russell's Speech at Liverpool.

Mr. Cobden's Speech at Rochdale.

Mr. Cobden's Speech at Manchester.

Mr. Cobden's Speech at Birmingham.

Mr. Cobden's Speech at Sheffield.

Mr. Cobden's Speech at Leeds.

Mr. Cobden's Speech at Bradford.

Mr. Cobden's Speech at Halifax.

Mr. Cobden's Speech at Huddersfield.

Mr. Cobden's Speech at Wakef

The New-York Times, Saturday, January 3, 1880

The New-York Times.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—Price Two Cents; served in this city at 6 cents a week; mailed, One Dollar a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; Two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Ten copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars; Twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Mazzoni, Il Bravo—Don Giovanni.

SANFORD KENDRICK'S—Gin Sanctum Concert—Bowery Hall.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Rivals—A Votary.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Silver Tree—My Cousin—Rosedale Ball Room.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Macbeth—Farmer Ery.

BOWERY THEATRE—Six Degrees of Crime—Twenty-Five Years Transportation—Black Sin of Slavery.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Performances at 2½, 7½ and 10½ P. M.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—Ethiopian Melodies, Burlesques, &c.—Serenade.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Negro Melodies, Burlesques, &c.—Serenade.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Seven Days' Encounter.

Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Post Office, Broadway and Chambers.....7 A. M.
Way Mails, East and West.....12 M. & 6 P. M.
Way Mails, East and West.....12 M. & 6 P. M.
Boston and Eastern States.....12 M. & 6 P. M.
Albany, Troy and Northern.....12 M. & 6 P. M.
Rockaway.....12 M.
Harlem.....12 M. & 6 P. M.
Brooklyn.....7 A. M., 12 M. & 6 P. M.
Jersey City.....7 A. M., 12 M. & 6 P. M.
Hoboken.....7 A. M., 12 M. & 6 P. M.
Staten Island.....7 A. M., 12 M. & 6 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The Cunard steamer for Europe, leaves the Hudson, regularly, on days. The Mail for Europe will close at the New-York Post-Office at ... A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Nothing of special importance occurred in Congress yesterday, though the proceedings were not devoid of interest. It was private calendar day in both Houses, and considerable routine business was done. In the Senate Mr. SEWARD presented a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for recent correspondence between the British Government and the American Minister at London, relative to the object of the American flag in the African slave-trade, and especially touching the case of the yacht *Wanderer*. A resolution, offered by Mr. HALLEAN of Ohio, calling for information respecting the ships, officers and pay of the Navy, was passed. It was then agreed to take up the French Spoliation bill, but on account of the illness of Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, who was entitled to the floor, its consideration was postponed, and the Pacific Railroad bill came up, the debate on which occupied the rest of the day. The Senate adjourned over until Monday, to-day being the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. In the House a bill was introduced by Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, to establish an assay office at St. Louis. Mr. SCHLEY, of Georgia, announced that he was ready to report the Oregon bill whenever the Committee on Territories should be called. A bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, making appropriations for fortifications. A resolution was passed calling on the Secretary of the Interior to report under what law and by what authority the "Advisory Board of Agriculturists to the Patent Office" is assembled, and for other information relative to them. After the passage of eleven private bills in Committee of the whole, the House adjourned.

TOWNSEND HARRIS, Esq., new Consul-General for Japan, has been nominated to the Senate by the President, to be Minister Resident near the Government of the Japanese Empire.

Very little of public interest was done by the Legislature yesterday. The principal action of the Senate was to adjourn over until Monday evening. In the Assembly, a bill was introduced providing for the payment of unclaimed dividends in the State Treasury, which was referred to a special committee of seven. Mr. ARCHBALD introduced a bill providing for closing the tunnel in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and for discontinuing the use of steam in that tube. A motion was made, which was laid over under the rule, for the appointment of a Committee of five on Quarantine affairs. Another motion was made, which was also laid over, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the rights of laborers, and the interests of the State relative to the hours of labor. After an hour and a half spent in debate on the question of adjourning over until Monday, it was finally voted to do so.

The California Overland Mail, which left San Francisco on the 13th of December, with three days' later advices, arrived at St. Louis on Thursday night. There is nothing of special importance. Business at San Francisco continued very quiet, and the weather was colder than ever before known. We also publish from the St. Louis Republican a number of interesting way news brought by the mail which left San Francisco on the 16th ult. Appearances indicate that the Comanche Indians intend to cause the mail company some trouble, and that later will be building strong stations, to be well provided with arms and ammunition.

A special message was on Thursday transmitted to the Senate of the State of Missouri, by Gov. STUART, relative to the late depredation alleged to have been committed by Montgomery and Brown, of Kansas notoriety, and asking for Legislative action. In accordance with his request, a bill was immediately reported, which authorizes the Governor to call out volunteers, and appropriates $30,000 to carry it into effect.

A letter from the Engineer Bureau has been sent to the United States Senate by the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of that body, which states that there is no land in the immediate vicinity of New-York which can be appropriated for the use of the Revenue Department, but that perhaps a portion of the south end of the rock at Sandy Hook, which belongs to Government, might be appropriated for such purposes.

By way of Halifax, we have later intelligence from St. Thomas. JAMES W. TERRETT, Esq., United States Consul, died on the morning of the 27th ult., of yellow fever. A list of vessels lying in the harbor in distress will be found in our dispatch.

An interesting lecture was delivered last night, by the Rev. Mr. CHAPIN, in Clinton Hall, Astor Place, before the Young Men's Christian Union, on "The Origin of Nobility." He treated the subject of social elevation according to his well-known humanitarian doctrines, and elicited repeated plaudits.

Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH, the trance medium, delivered a lecture last evening, at the Cooper Institute, in which she endeavored to answer the question propounded by a Committee of the audience, "Is the law of God a unit; or is a violation of one command a breaking of the whole law?" She held that God's laws could not be infringed. The audience was large and attentive.

In consequence of it's very thick fog preventing them from any few arrivals or departures of vessels, and considerable difficulty was experienced at the various ferries, many of the boats were laid up, and a good many collisions prevented, but no serious accidents have been reported.

PAT MAHONEY distinguished himself yesterday in a Bowery drinking saloon, by gouging out the eye of a fellow-citizen. Mahoney was arrested for a fight with a man named WILLIAM QUINN, in relation to the Sheriff's Office, when Pat called him a liar, and struck him in the face, when Quinn, while he held a knife raised in his left hand, with which he threatened to stab Pat, with his right hand drew out and gouged out the eye of Quinn. Pat walked up and made his escape.

The well-known Million and First Half Million Patent suits were argued by the Supreme Court yesterday on demurrer, of course. The costs and expenses already are above $100,000.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a young fellow named Thomas Barker was tried for violation of Highway robbery on a countryman from Pennsylvania, and sentenced to ten years and six months in the State Prison. Charles Gardner, alias Hazen Chase, a young Irish girl, was convicted of forgery in attempting to pass a counterfeit $3 bill on the Manufacturers' Bank of Rochester. In the room she occupied, a quantity of spurious bills and materials for counterfeiting were found. She was sent to the State Prison for five years and three months. The confederate, WILLIAM MCMARTIN pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

In the case of SLATTERY vs. WOOD the Jury yesterday rendered a verdict of $500 damages and costs.

The sales of Reading Railroad reached only 1,000 bushels at ninety cents. Rye and Corn were in good demand at strengthening prices. Other Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, Hay and Freights were inactive.

The Congressional Cornubiad.

When LAURENCE STERNE carried the spirit of Tristram Shandy up into the pulpit with him, and, anticipating the sensation sermonizers of our own time, electrified his audience by flying in the face of his text, and denying the Psalmist's assertion that "it is better to go into the house of mourning, than into the house of feasting," he must have been seeing, in mental sight, a vision of the Capitol at Washington, as it appears whenever a Member of Congress "shuffles off this mortal coil." Your average "house of feasting" is dismal enough; and a grand dinner-party concentrates recollections of stupidity little less than appalling. But whenever the Rachel of the Capitol mourns for one of her children, new visions of terrible monstrosities, never conceived before, open suddenly upon the astonished world. Nothing but the experience of years and a sort of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" style of survey can give conceptions of the capacity, in this way, of the "deceased statesman" at Washington. It may not be the least perplexing of the obstacles which are supposed in this country to deter men of character and cultivation from entering the political service of the nation, that every member of Congress is compelled to keep before him the doleful certainty that should he be inconsiderate enough to die during his Congressional term, his death will disorganize all the public business for at least one day, send his weeping brethren forth from their accustomed seats to seek a feeble consolation in promenading the Avenue, making calls on the ladies, or drinking with their independent constituents at the bar of the National, and flood the newspapers with luxurious twaddle over his memory and his deeds.

When or with whom the funereal customs at present patronized by Congress originated, we neither know nor care to inquire. Celtic in character they certainly are; exhibiting all the extravagance of the Highland coronach without its picturesque enthusiasm, and all the futility of the Irish wake without its poetry of passion. It would be curious and instructive to compute the aggregate of the time wasted by either House during the last twenty years upon these idle ceremonial rites. Curious, too, it would be, but by no means instructive, to peruse the mass of funereal literature accumulated during that time from the lips of lamenting statesmen, crooning over the coffins of their departed colleagues.

If the practice was confined to Washington, it would still be deplorable enough. But it is fast making its way throughout the country. State Legislatures, Town Councils, School Committees, are all falling into it; and there can be no question that the time surrendered every year by these various bodies to the indulgence of their emotions and their eloquence, makes up in the aggregate a very serious percentage upon the actual working time of the nation. If there were any beauty or dignity, any decency or grace, any tenderness and human sympathy in all this official lachrymosity, we should count the hours well spent that are given to its decent sorrows. But consider for a moment how the thing is ordinarily done. And as a pressing example, in many ways remarkable, is now before us, consider how the thing was actually done but three days ago, "in house" of General QUITMAN of Mississippi, who died, be it observed, on the 17th of July last, at his home, and during the recess of Congress.

General QUITMAN'S memory deserves certainly all the marks of respect which Congress ought ever to pay to the manes of its members; and we shall not be misunderstood in the remarks we have to make upon the Antonys who came to bury *and* to praise him, as reflecting in the least upon the name of the Cæsar who was made the victim of their superfluous allliness.

On Wednesday last the House met at noon, and immediately after receiving a message from the President, put on its sackcloth and bowed its ear to Mr. MCRAE of Mississippi, who rose and announced "himself the living example that QUITMAN was no more," by which mystic phrase he meant to signify that he had been chosen to fill the General's vacant place. This "living example" then deplored the sad event, which he narrated and so proceeded gaily upon the biography of his predecessor. This he gave to the House with full particularity of detail, and with comments implying that in the deceased all the domestic virtues were united with an universal capacity and with such manly graces of person that "every god had seemed to set his seal upon him to form a more perfect image of his own divinity." He observed also, that Gen. QUITMAN would have spurned the crown of empire; and "that if he had any fault, there stood by its side a virtue so prominent as to overshadow it." But at this point, having expended just two columns of the *Globe* upon his theme, it suddenly occurred to Mr. MCRAE that he was "dwelling too long" upon it, and he therefore contented himself with h: if a column more of prophecy, to the effect that the "turbid waters of the mighty Mississippi shall roll mingling with the fame of QUITMAN forever;" and so, having laid a series of the usual resolutions on the Clerk's desk, sat down—giving place to Mr. BOWMAN, who "thought it fit South Carolina should drop a tear on the grave of QUITMAN," and who accordingly dropped a tear, which fills nearly a column of type, and comprises one quotation from SHAKESPEARE, and another from LONGFELLOW. To South Carolina rises TENNESSEE, in the person of Mr. WATKINS, who had experienced in his intercourse with General QUITMAN that "the regard was mutual," and who dwelt with special emphasis upon the circumstance that when on one occasion he, Mr. WATKINS, being a young man, paid a visit to the General, the General arose from his seat and declared "that the future of this country belonged to the young men!" Mr. WATKINS also quoted poetry to his purpose—verses from Moore, and quite apparently from Tupper.

So for the sorrow of the South. But General QUITMAN was a native of *New-York* and Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, accordingly "took up the line" for the Keystone, the lamentation of the Father of Rivers." He, also, was specific upon all the qualities of the deceased, though more condensed in phrase than Mr. MCRAE, and having touched the Shakespeare nerve but once, and that lightly, repeated the whole biography of General QUITMAN "from the forthcoming work of Mr. LANMAN" and then gave way to Mr. MORRIS, who was vaguely unhappy, and whose speech, but for a sudden interpolation of the character of Cato, in the original Latin, very much resembled a distant echo of the Dead March in Saul. Still more vague, and still more unhappy was Mr. GRAHAM of Iowa. This gentleman's lamentation ranges over all the fields of literature and of life, and descends to Negroes, in the butler, that "all nature seems endowed with a principle of animation," in consequence of which, a certain appearance, we become "absorbed in a vain but congenial conclusion, vexed in the glowing, bewildering chimeras of life, and unite with her veterans in pause to her flame," while some of us even go so far as to quote HORACE HUMPHREYS, and birds less versed than he in the mystery of metre. But

"While we thus rejoice and revel in the endowments of Mr. ——, reverse in the endless circle of humanity, the clock of time marks the cycle of our duration, and we are suddenly launched upon an unknown and shoreless sea, and wafted to a bourne from whence no traveler returns."

Naturally, therefore, we may expect to see

"Iowa, young daughter of the national family, endowed by the last wave of war, unite in sympathy and concern with her sisters of the sunny South, and drop a tear in the memory of the gallant and the brave."

And we cannot be surprised to hear Mr. CURTIS, "as Iowa," for the third time rehearse the Biography of General QUITMAN, or to learn from him the important truth that "Republics maintain coherency, but gravitation unites the Universe."

Nothing could be more coherent than this representing, nothing more artless than this sorrow; and we are grieved to part with Mr. CURTIS while, upon resuming his reflections on our approaching consummation," he finds it necessary to commend us to GRAY'S Elegy, and to the tender mercies of Mr. BOWIE, who "mingles his streamlet of tears with the great reservoir of grief" which surrounds the grave of JOHN A. QUITMAN. Yet BOWIE almost consoles us for the sweet ceasing of CURTIS, by the amazing truth that "General QUITMAN entered Washington like BRENNUS of old, a general of the Gauls, with triumphal joy;" and by the assurance that he, himself—BOWIE—not only "bears no commission from Dodona or Delphi which have ceased to be regarded as oracles of truth," but if he were so unlucky as to hold such a heathen document, "would tear it into tatters, that its broken fragments might become the emblems of a purer and holier license." This *suits ad fit* on the part of BOWIE was the more praiseworthy that he is *vigorously* classical, and evidently just as familiar with the Latin Grammar as with Shakespeare and the Psalms. With Mr. BOWIE the tribulations of the House ended, after two hours and a half of weeping and wailing, and the members instantly adjourned. They were soon followed by the Senate, which had only awaited the signal; the Capitol was surrendered to silence, and the legislative wisdom of the land had a holiday.

And for this preposterous parade of tawdry eulogy upon a brave and spirited man, the public business is coolly set aside and the time of the people wasted!

Were there any hope that a custom so senseless and yet so delightful to the conceit and indolence of men could be rooted out of the places in which it has planted itself, we might commend to the "assembled wisdom" certain weighty truths with which the sententious CURTIS began his voluminous plaint, "Few are the words of grief, low is the voice of sorrow; *and in the note of woe*, and silence is the solace of mourning." But if CURTIS could utter so much good sense without knowing or heeding it, what right have we to expect that his colleagues can be affected by it? As surely "as the note of woe is sad," or as old Irishwomen love to mingle whisky with wailing, so surely will living Congressmen continue to "give their sorrow words over the dead" so long as there is a *Congressional Globe* to print them in, an uncritical constituency to read the same, and a pleasant holiday to reward their magnanimous utterance.

The Belly Canal through Nicaragua.

In the absence of that invaluable mentor, the *Dictionnaire des Contemporaires*, we venture the assertion that M. FELIX BELLY is a native of Gascony. There is that breadth, demonstrativeness, and self-assertion, about his plans; that supreme contempt for the petty difficulties which the two sciences of statesmanship and engineering oppose to their development; such calm assurance that at the sight of the magnificent programme he dashes before the eyes of mankind, all international heart-burnings will be cured, and political resistance melt away, that we are obliged to assume his possession of natural endowments, which could have originated in no other clime. Mr. BELLY has *set up in life as* a matchmaker, pledged to the union of *the great seas. It is his mission.* To the nuptials, he bids all the leading Powers of the world, with the same pomp as that which summoned the marine deities to the poetical marriage of the Thames and the Medway. He proclaims the event as the advent of a new period of peace and good will to men. There is to be a general fraternization of States and races at the stupendous bridal. We, of America, are invited to meet John Bull and Monsieur Crapaud, and Mynheer of the Amsterdam Bourse, on the banks of the San Juan River, where, embracing with effusion, we may drown our mutual hatreds, wrongs, and fears, in one set of interminable pacification. Nothing short of these philanthropic results will please Mr. BELLY. He will consecrate the gratifying spectacle, we may not doubt, with his patriarchal blessing.

It is but just to the projector, however, to remark, that his apparently meaningless vaporing is not without a certain peculiar method. In those busy days of last Spring, when he was hob-nobbing with Central American Presidents, and arranging that famous "Convention of Rivas," which is to introduce a political millenium, Mr. BELLY had so recently exchanged his entomological for political studies, as to found his hopes of a Nicaraguan Canal, upon the creation of a European counterpoise to the influence of the United States in Central America. Such was the entire drift of the Millard contract—for the native gasconade of the negotiator is no where more apparent, than in terming this private business bargain a treaty—and such was the sole purport of the remarkable protest, signed by the Presidential triumvirate, as the expression of their autonomy to this country, and published as an appendix to the contract. The especial merit of the new enterprise was its exclusion of the United States from Central America; the substitution of a French for an American company, as the immediate antagonists. Such hot-headed diplomacy might serve very well for the volcanic conditions of the Isthmus, but in the frigid atmosphere of the French Foreign Office it cooled with sudden and amusing celerity. It was at Paris Mr. BELLY first learned that his mission would prove far better as one of universal peace than of universal war. Neither the French, English or Dutch courts were prepared to take an active part in a business, in manner and form as presented, which would certainly excite the ill-feeling of a commercial power as material to their industrial interests as the United States. The thing had taken a wrong direction. The proposition had [illegible] to make it possible [illegible] Mr. BELLY in State-craft has been rapid. The programme has already been revised and reformed. It has now something for everybody. The King of the Netherlands is invited to compromise the old suit a King of the Netherlands once judged this very week. The Emperor of France is besought to lend his patronage; was he not the first to press the importance of the work upon the public sense of Europe? England must, of course, assist; the Mosquito Protectorate, and the Russian, and Jamaica, are there; and much of the necessary means are to come from Lombard-street. Having thus despatched his crowned heads—it is a pity Mr. BELLY'S crowns were not coined—the projector, in altered tones addresses the Republic. We make no allusion to the memory of MARMADUKE AGRIPPA, when we speak of BELLY and the members of his company waiting solemnly upon Mr. JOHN Y. MASON, our Minister at Paris, and assuring him of the philanthropic and cosmopolitan aspect of a deep cut from the Lake to the Bay of Salinas, and how heart-broken would they all be were the United States persistently to withhold its aid and sympathy. This is, in fact, the private and particular hop thrown to the American Cerberus. They pointed Mr. MASON purposely to the circumstance that what they proposed to do will be done chiefly for the advantage of the United States. The benefit they anticipated for the entire human family, would be shared disproportionately by the portion occupying our exact position on the map of the world. The moral adhesion of this people to the project was therefore indispensable; and so they stated it. Mr. MASON, as will be seen elsewhere in the TIMES, was not insensible to the case as thus summed up; but still had his doubts. The early history of the affair happened to be fresh in his memory. He reminded Mr. BELLY'S *confrères* of them. He saw nothing cosmopolitan in that codicilliary manifesto; nothing pacific in the exclusive appointment of two French frigates to guard the canal, or in the British fortification of the Bruatan Islands. These things must be expunged, before the United States could entertain the subject at all; and even then other added securities against European encroachments must be furnished, before the Belly grant can receive the entire approbation of this Government. With so fair a presentation of his views, Mr. MASON dismissed the committee, who, on the strength of what had passed, dictated the article we have also translated, asserting that the Government of the United States is enthusiastic for M. BELLY and his canal! The method of these gentlemen requires some more expressive word than "visionary" to describe it.

If we are at liberty to draw an inference from what we can really see of this foggy enterprise, we should judge it to be already a melancholy failure. Small and ridiculously inadequate as the capital was estimated, we have no intimation that a franc of it has been subscribed. There appears to be no steps taken to open a subscription. M. MILLAUD, of the *Presse*, the original grantee, has withdrawn from the scheme, on the plea of other inevitable engagements. No surveying party to verify the office-work of M. THOMÉ DE GAMOND has been sent out. We have, in fact, nothing germain to the actual production of M. BELLY'S splendid dream to practice. He seems to be so absorbed with the diplomatic details of the subject as to care for nothing else. From haunting the dining tables of MORA and MARTINEZ, he has gone to figure in the ante-chambers of Paris, the Hague and London, or to waiting in ceremonious fashion upon foreign ambassadors. Of the same imperative way of prosecuting a great operation, a further specimen may be seen in that blazon of names intended to constitute the honorary department of the organization—Baron VON HUMBOLDT figuring as President, and Lieut. MAURY—another *ad captandum* stroke—as Vice-President. An amplitude of everything formal, an absence of everything substantial, are the palpable characteristics of the enterprise. There is no ground for suspecting it will ever be otherwise. It is but an outward manifestation of the projector's cerebral formation; and surely we do not err in the trifling biographical conjecture upon which we ventured at the outset.

England and the Ionian Islands.

The question of the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, which the late JOSEPH HUME *so often used as one of the best weapons* of his armory in his attacks on the British ministry, has of late been receiving a tolerably thorough, though somewhat disagreeable ventilation in England. The islanders have never shown the least fancy for British nursing, and have been kicking and rearing lustily ever since they came under its operation,—an obstreperousness which, in the good old days of Sir HENRY WARD, was repaid by martial law, and somewhat extensive hanging and flogging. Since then a more lenient policy has been adopted, but with no great success,—and finally Sir JOHN YOUNG, the present Governor, proposed to solve the difficulty by annexing the whole of his charge to the kingdom of Greece, save and except the Island of Corfu, which, being the best of the lot, he desired to convert into a British Colonial dependency.

His dispatch containing this scheme unluckily reached London a short time before Mr. GLADSTONE had been sent out to the Islands as Commissioner Extraordinary—in other words, a sort of "Head Pacificator," with full power to inquire into all grievances, and draw up plans for their redress—and more unluckily still, was allowed to lie upon a certain table in an inner room of the Colonial Office, occupied by a gentleman of the department who had the misfortune to be acquainted with Mr. WASHINGTON GUERRERY, ex-Provost-Marshal of the Turkish Contingent. Mr. GUERRERY was in the habit of paying his friend frequent visits, and at one of them availed himself of an opportunity afforded him by his being left alone for a few minutes in the room to lay hands upon Sir JOHN YOUNG'S dispatch, pocket it and walk off with it. As soon as he got home, he sent it to the *Daily News*, which, supposing all was right, of course published it.

Thereupon followed a most terrific uproar. The reformers, thinking the reign of secret diplomacy was over, clapped their hands for joy. The Government, foreseeing the extreme probability of GLADSTONE'S mission being looked upon as an egregious humbug, if Sir JOHN'S dispatch was taken as an exposition of their real policy, were thunderstruck. Pending a distinct repudiation of the Governor's heterodoxy, the usual preparations were made for sacrificing the victim. GUERRERY was arrested, and has been tried before the Central Criminal Court in London, and, curiously enough, acquitted, on the ground, we believe, that, as it seemed to the Jury, the mere abstraction of dispatches, not for the purpose of making a private use of them, but of making the public acquainted with their contents, was not a punishable offence, inasmuch as the dispatches were the property of the public.

This comment of course, during almost the Government officials in relation to a delicate position as it deserves the Government remains committed to their care of all protection or [illegible] which, the vigilance of the guardians and the strength of the locks can afford them. Any enterprising individual who can realize this way of its official table in [illegible] may by a vigorous "grab," and the aid of a good pair of legs, throw light upon the profoundest State secrets, and save speculative editors the trouble of writing yards of prophetical "leaders," and divining the foreign and colonial policy of unanticipated ministers. The intrigues of Prince ALBERT with the Russians, of Lord PALMERSTON with the French Emperor, the machinations of SYDNEY HERBERT for the betrayal of Sardinia to Austria, the negotiations of Lord MALMESBURY for the sale of Gibraltar to the Americans, may now and then way into print from more reliable sources than the editorial sanctum of the *Morning Advertiser*, which is the "Bennett's *Herald*" of London. We suspect, however, the "friends" of the clerks and under-secretaries will be looked after a little more closely in future, that the offices will cease to be a more agreeable morning lounge. Even "most select tea" will hardly serve to frequent scenes in which they will be exposed to constant suspicion of a desire to commit larceny.

About Useless Spirits.

A goodly audience was last night assembled at the Cooper Institute to listen to a lecture, on they knew not what, to be delivered by they knew not whom. In other, but less explicit words, they came together at the summons of a pretty young lady, who bears the sweet name of CORA, wears her golden hair in ringlets, and "dresses simply in black with two white roses in her belt," for the chance of picking up a few pearls of wisdom falling out of vaguest space. Her programme of the evening was virtually a plagiarism from the good old invitation so often addressed to children by tantalizing friends: "Open your mouth and shut your eyes, and see what Heaven will send you."

The lady CORA (known for the present by the name, which she seems extremely anxious to repudiate, of Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH) was prepared to discourse most excellent words upon any subject which the audience by a Committee might propose to her, and this not of her own motion, but at the dictate of any departed sage who might take a fancy to "revisit the glimpses of the moon," under the favorable condition of talking through the rosy lips of an entranced young lady. When one recalls the very positive penchant for rosy lips and entranced young ladies which divers of the wisest of mankind are by credible historians reported to have shown during their "earthly prisoning," it is but natural to expect that Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH should be rather encumbered with the attentions than at a loss to command the services of her ghostly friends. And we believe, indeed, that her eloquence rarely, if ever, makes default in the presence of such a congregation as was last night assembled to hear her. The said audience, after settling itself comfortably into its hall, proceeded to choose a committee of three to be the voice of its anxious and inquiring soul. It is a quaint fact of social life that such committees always seem to form themselves by a sort of spontaneous combustion in every such audience. You never know anything more of the process by which they are generated than you do of the parentage of that well-dressed, rather pensive-looking young man who always has his hat ready on the front benches whenever Signor BLITZ wants to cook an omelette, or to turn a gold watch into three rabbits and a canary-bird, with bouquets for all the ladies. The Committee of last night culminated in Professor MAPES, and forthwith proceeded to "spear at the world of waiting sages the following very straightforward question. "Is the law of God a unit? and is the breaking of one particular of the law the breaking of the whole?" We had supposed that this special question had been rather definitely answered by a competent authority some eighteen hundred years ago; but Prof. MAPES, doubtless, only wished to "try the spirits." The spirits—heathen Greeks beyond a doubt, and of the later school of Epicurus. They closed the blue eyes of Mrs. HATCH, and opened her rosy lips, and sent her their gifts. We are sorry to be obliged to say that, in so doing, the spirits behaved no better than tantalizing friends in the like case sometimes do, popping unsavory bits of chalk into the little mouth expectant of MAILLARD'S daintiest confections. The spirits, if we must speak our mind of them, (and we allow them in our columns to speak for themselves,) talked arrant transcendentalism of the diluted kind, and babbled a deal of vague unwisdom, the most available point of all which was the assertion that the man who puts his finger in the fire will probably acquire some valuable information which will prevent his repeating the operation. And this available point surely should be as available for Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH herself as for any of her many hearers. For that lady is now in our Courts urging her claims to a divorce from a husband who has trafficked in her trances, abused her affection, lived upon her labors, and outraged, as by her own affidavit is established, every instinct of womanhood within her. This man who has thus made the misery of this woman's life, appears to have been as near to her "world of spirits" as herself, as familiar with them, as full of faith in their "supernatural lore," which is simply supernatural trash. Does it never occur to Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH, then, we beg leave mildly to suggest, that the spiritual telegraph which can bring from the unseen world, only "metaphysical" rigmarole, long since familiar to the earth, but never one word of warning, one impulse of good, one breath of ennobling influence for the lives and hearts of those who manage it, may, after all, be no more speedy and successful "laid" than the Cable which was to bind the New World with the Old, and put Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD on a level with COLUMBUS, GALILEO and MORSE?

LATE OFFICIAL DISHONESTY.—The Washington Union claims to have fully proved to the consciousness that there is a Dismion Party in the Southern States. The ebullitions of the filibusters, and their participation in efforts to revive the slave-trade, have of late convinced the official organ that there is quite a large body of men in the South who care very little for the Federal authority, and who are resolutely determined to establish a sectional independence of their own. The *Union's* conviction comes rather late in the day. The President has so thoroughly committed himself to the tender mercies of this knot of factious disunionists,—he has so completely surrendered the power and patronage of his office to their care, and is so entirely under their control, that even the demonstration of his power will fail to impress them with any lively sense of his authority.

To all persons not blinded by party prejudice, it has long been apparent that the whole of the Democratic party, and especially the Democratic press, which Mr. BUCHANAN has succeeded in corrupting, has been from the election of the Union-saving Pro-Slavery Minority, engaged in the [illegible] and systematic [illegible] of the Northern Democracy. Kansas—the hostile feeling against it—were all steps as well as indications of factious and irreconcilable disfavor.

When they had been thwarted and [illegible] crowned out by the resistless good sense of people, this Slave-trade project rose [illegible] and is welcomed with the same [illegible] ultraists of the North and the [illegible] South are animated by a [illegible] labor, by opposite agencies, for the [illegible] ment of the same end. Each seeks to [illegible] into the people of the [illegible] by [illegible] hostility against the [illegible] Northern Abolitionist preaches a [illegible] crusade against Slavery; the Southern [illegible] scouts the proposition of the Slave-[illegible] and [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Presentation of the Central Park.—A regular and monthly meeting of the Commissioners of the Central Park was held at the Treasury afternoon. It was proved from the report of the Architect-in-Chief that during the last fortnight repair 2,266 men have been employed when the weather and condition of the roads would permit, principally upon the transverse roads, planting carriage roads in the upper park, and excavating rock. Calvert Vaux was appointed Consulting Architect at a salary of $2,000. Resolutions in favor of establishing an observatory in the City of New-York were adopted. The resolutions favored the scheme, provided such a site for the observatory may be selected, and a plan of buildings prepared as shall harmonize with those within the pleasure grounds to which the Park is devoted. The President was requested to communicate to the Common Council the desire of the Board to proceed at once with the construction of a reservoir drawing supply from the Croton aqueduct, similar to that already in the Park, and to obtain the consent of the Croton Aqueduct Board with reference thereto, so that in the construction and maintenance of said ride or drive one vessel shall be had the safety of the reservoir and the purity of the water. The President was authorized to prepare a report to the Legislature in relation to the extension of the Park to One Hundred and Tenth-street. Other routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

The Atlantic Cable Operator Returning to Europe.—Mr. Charles Gregory, one of Mr. Dr. Gregory's staff of telegraph operators at Trinity Bay, sailed for New-York from St. John's, N. F., by the Persia, and takes passage on her to-day to return to England, himself and one or two others of his associates having been ordered home by the Directors the same purpose, as yet unknown to them, in connection with the Atlantic Cable. The feeling among the operators and others who are well acquainted with the situation of the Cable is one of much confidence that it will yet be put in a condition to transmit messages of first quality. Four or five operators, including Mr. De Sauer, are yet remaining at Cyrus Harbor, and day and night, duty is kept up in the least detail. The instruments are carefully watched, and will be retained in the Directors. When Mr. Gregory left the station, on the 15th of December, there were constant evidences, by currents passing over the Cable, that it was unbroken, although they were not sufficiently intelligible to be made out. Mr. Gregory expresses the greatest confidence that if the present cable is not restored to a condition to be used, another cable will be laid down at no distant day. He also confirms what has been communicated to the entire willingness of Mr. De Sauer to communicate whatever is of the slightest interest to the public relating to the line, in regard of which he cites several instances in which he has volunteered to notify the New-York Telegraphic Agent of the evidences of the existence of continuity in the cable.

The American Bible Committee.—The American Delegates elected from the different Wards assembled at the rooms, corner of Broadway and Liberty-street, last evening, to effect an organization for the year 1859. Reuben Beers was appointed Temporary Chairman, and Mr. Sweet, of the Tenth Ward, Secretary. The names of the constituents of the Thirteenth Ward—Rev. G. C. Dean and John Briggs Esq.—occasioned a long discussion, were referred back to the Ward for settlement. H. A. T. Cramer, of the Eighteenth Ward, was elected President for the year 1859; Reuben F. Arrowsmith, of the Twenty-first Ward, First Vice-President; Benjamin Hancock, of the Sixth Ward, second Vice-President; J. L. Noyes, first Secretary; E. E. Wilson, second Secretary; and Henry Lane, of the Fifteenth Ward, Treasurer. The Committee then adjourned.

Hospital Relief for Seamen.—On Monday evening next a meeting of seamen will be held at the Madison-street Church to adopt measures for the removal of the difficulties that now stand in the way of proper hospital relief in this City for those who deliver the profession of the sea. Jack is taxed twenty cents a month by the National Government, and fifty cents a month by the State, for the support of a hospital fund which, it would seem, he derives little benefit when he is sick. The surplus of the Seamen's Fund last year amounted to $13,000, and the men are anxious to know where it is, and why it is not devoted to the purposes for which it was intended. The interested, moreover, wish a perfect system of ventilation, so that in the construction and maintenance of said ride or drive one vessel shall be had the safety of the reservoir and the purity of the water. The President was authorized to prepare a report to the Legislature in relation to the extension of the Park to One Hundred and Tenth-street. Other routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DON GIOVANNI MANNERS.

On SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock, numerous patrons of the Academy propose to present to Mr. Ullmann a testimonial of their high appreciation of his unprecedented enterprise, by tendering him a benefit to give the highly expensive opera of

DON GIOVANNI,

as a finale to the season, which will be unique and novel in its character, as it is all parts.

A Ball will be given with an immense and recherche supper, at which Mr. Ullmann will be happy to receive his friends and patrons. Tickets will be issued by

[illegible]

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DON GIOVANNI.....DORE.
LEPORELLO.....REVILIO.
MASETTO.....BRIGNOLI.
ZERLINA.....CARL FORMES.
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The first time in America of DON GIOVANNI. The entire cast by LORINI, WARRENTON, VIARDOT, DORE, &c.

The colossal Ascenio, Prin. MOTT, with the Corps de Ballet.

MONDAY next, Jan. 10, at 8.

The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy, and at the usual places.

First night of Donizetti's new opera of

LUCREZIA BORGIA,

with all the new and SUPERIOR GIRLS, expressly composed by Donizetti.

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[illegible] "Rosamond" for the opera is to be published on the Tuesday morning of the Festival, in honor of the Festival, Royal of England. The

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In addition to the Ullmann's orchestra, the following celebrated artists will assist:

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Other distinguished talent have likewise expressed a desire to assist the Society, together with the full Chorus and Orchestra connected with the Academy of Music, as well as several of the most prominent amateurs of this city. Doors open at 7. The Festival will commence punctually at 8. At 1 P. M.—

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Mlle. [illegible] will sing the Grand Aria, "Ritorna Vincitor," from [illegible] Opera, and [illegible] will sing the Grand Aria, "Non Piu Andrai," from the Opera of Figaro.

Mme. [illegible] will sing the Grand Aria, "Ritorna Vincitor," from [illegible] Opera, and [illegible] will sing the Grand Aria, "Non Piu Andrai," from the Opera of Figaro.

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NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1, 1858. The merchants of St. Louis and the public generally, are hereby notified that this Bank will receive deposits, payable on demand, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on the average monthly balances during the past six months, amounting to 10 per cent. after allowing to the credit of Surplus Fund—until such time as the Surplus Fund shall amount to three per cent. of the Capital Stock. Interest will be allowed on the amount of Surplus Fund, paid into the same, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable at such periods as may be called for by the Directors

The New-York Times, Published: June 30, 1856
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